

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR MOUNTING PHOTOVOLTAIC MATERIAL**Related Application Data**

5 The present application is filed under 35 USC § 1.53(b) as a Continuation-in-Part of US Patent Application No. 10/ 095,391, filed on March 12, 2002, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

Field of the Invention

10 The present invention discloses a system and method for securing flexible photovoltaic material onto a surface. More specifically, the invention relates to roof-mounted photovoltaic generating structures and methods for mounting flexible, photovoltaic roofing material onto a roof or deck structure which limits the use of adhesives to secure the material.

15 **Background of the Invention**

Photovoltaic devices provide silent, nonpolluting, reliable sources of electrical energy. Rooftops and other portions of building structures provide ideal support surfaces for photovoltaic devices, and a large body of art has been developed relating to methods and apparatus for mounting photovoltaic structures onto buildings.

20 Thin film photovoltaic devices are particularly advantageous since they are relatively low in cost, flexible, and capable of being manufactured in relatively large areas, by continuous deposition processes. Such thin film devices can be encapsulated in transparent, durable, flexible polymeric bodies, and are ideally suited for building-mounted installations. In some instances, roofing materials can actually be fabricated
25 from webs of photovoltaic material. Such configurations can function as a roofing material and can also provide large amounts of electrical power.

A first example of a photovoltaic array module incorporating a plurality of photovoltaic cell strips is set forth in U.S. Pat. No. 4,574,160, issued to Cull et al. Each cell strip incorporates an electrically conductive substrate layer, a semiconductor body
30 deposited on the substrate layer, and a transparent electrically conductive layer deposited on the semiconductor body. Electrically conductive filaments are alternately connected to

contact points on the substrate layer of one cell strip and to contact points on the transparent electrically conductive layer of another cell strip. First and second bus bars are connected to the end of the cell strips of the array to collect the electrical energy created thereby. However, each cell strip must be interconnected to the next and various
5 interconnections do not incorporate batten caps.

A further example of the prior art is set forth in U.S. Pat. No. 6,148,570 issued to Dinwoodie et al., which discloses a photovoltaic building assembly that includes a building support surface on which a PV module support assembly is mounted. The support assembly includes a base secured to the support surface, and an upper portion. A
10 PV module is mounted to and is supported by the body of the upper portion. A foam insulation layer is sprayed onto the support surface to embed the base and lower ends of the legs therein. A weather-resistant layer is applied to the outer surface of the insulation layer to prevent moisture from reaching the building surface. The base can be secured to the building support surface by an adhesive or by mechanical fasteners as well as by
15 simply embedding the base within the insulation layer. The assembly provides for electricity generation, building thermal insulation and building waterproofing in a lightweight construction assembly. However, the mounting system is very complex and requires labor intensive installation.

Consequently, there exists a need in the art for a method and system for mounting
20 photovoltaic material that securely fastens individual photovoltaic strips or panels to a surface, such as a roof deck, while limiting the use of adhesive materials and labor intensive steps. Further, there is a need for a system and method that provides an easy and simple way the securely fasten photovoltaic strips.

25 **Summary of the Invention**

The present invention discloses a method of mounting a flexible material, such as a web of photovoltaic material, onto a surface, such as a roof. The method comprises providing a first and a second elongated web of flexible material and disposing the first and second webs on the surface in a longitudinally aligned relationship with one another,
30 wherein a first edge of said first web abuts a first edge of said second web to form a

longitudinal engagement point. At least one clamping strip is secured onto the longitudinal engagement point, wherein the clamping strip(s) is adapted to secure the longitudinal engagement point in a stable position for the length of the web. At least one batten cap is clamped onto the clamping strip(s), wherein the batten cap(s) is adapted to
5 secure the clamping strips.

A membrane material may be disposed onto the roof deck before the webs are set onto the roof. Then, the webs of photovoltaic material are set onto the membrane material. Other steps may include establishing electrical communication to each of said webs of photovoltaic roofing material; establishing electrical communication in a region
10 of a soffit of the roof; establishing electrical connection in a region of a ridge of the roof; and establishing electrical communication proximate a transverse extending edge of each of said webs of photovoltaic material.

The longitudinal engagement point may form a substantially triangular shape having the surface as a base, the first edge of the first web as a first side and the first edge
15 of the second web as a second side. The batten cap may be fabricated with inwardly curled ends that correspond in shape to the respective sides of the substantially triangular shape that forms the engagement point.

The present invention discloses a system for securing webs of flexible photovoltaic material to a surface, such as a roof deck. A first flexible web of
20 photovoltaic material and a second web of photovoltaic material are set onto the surface in a longitudinally aligned relationship with one another, wherein a first edge of the first web abuts a first edge of the second web to form a longitudinal engagement point. At least one clamping strip is clamped onto the longitudinal engagement point and at least one batten cap clamped onto the clamping strip(s). Each of said webs have a generally
25 central photovoltaic area encapsulated within a polymeric material and the polymeric material may have both side and end extending edges beyond the photovoltaic area and a pair of contact terminals extending from a selected end of the flexible web and establishing electrical communication with the photovoltaic area. The photovoltaic web may maintain a uniform thickness through the entire area of the web or, preferably, may
30 maintain a uniform thickness throughout cross sections having the photovoltaic area, then taper to a thinner thickness at the edges and sides.

The longitudinal engagement point may form a substantially triangular shape having the surface, such as a roof top, as a base, the first edge of the first web as a first side and the first edge of the second web as a second side. The first side and the second side may have an arced shape due to the flexibility of the material. The batten cap(s) may have sides with inwardly curled ends. The arced shape of the first and second sides may maintain contact with the inwardly curled ends of the batten cap(s). The system may further include means for securing the sides of the substantially triangular shape to the surface.

An embodiment of current application discloses a ridge roller for installing strips of photovoltaic material. The ridge roller rotatably secures a spool of photovoltaic material to facilitate the drawing and sectioning of discreet lengths of photovoltaic material for installation in the manner described above. In one embodiment, the ridge roller comprises a first set of legs adapted to run along a first rail and a second set of legs adapted to run along a second rail. Preferably, the second rail is approximately parallel to said first rail to maintain a smooth transfer as the ridge roller is moved along the ridge and the strips are drawn and sectioned. A cradle is adapted to rotatably support the spool. In another embodiment, the ridge roller comprises a box structure having a first sliding panel and a second sliding panel. The sliding panels are adjusted to allow the ridge roller to run along the ridge without tacks. However, tracks may be added to secure the position of the ridge roller. Wheels are attached to the sliding panels to assist in movement along the ridge. Preferably, at least one first locking means is adapted to lock the first sliding panel into a desired position and at least one second locking means adapted to lock said second sliding panel into a desired position.

An embodiment of the present invention provides a method of installing photovoltaic roofing material to the roof of residential or commercial buildings.

An embodiment of the present invention provides a system for securing flexible photovoltaic roofing material to a roof deck that limits or eliminates the use of adhesives.

An embodiment of the present invention provides a system for securing abutting webs of flexible photovoltaic material to a surface that incorporates a clamping strip to maintain an engagement point between the abutting webs and a batten cap to secure the position of the clamping strip.

An embodiment of the present invention provides an improved system and method for securing a series of proximately set webs of photovoltaic material onto a surface, such as a roof deck.

5 An embodiment of the present invention provides an apparatus for transporting and distributing a roll of photovoltaic material, wherein the shipping container for the material also may be positioned atop a roof to the secure the roll during installation of the photovoltaic material.

An embodiment of the present invention provides an apparatus for mounting a spool of photovoltaic strips onto a roof ridge for installation upon a roof.

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Brief Description of the Drawings

In order to assist in the understanding of the various aspects of the present invention and various embodiments thereof, reference is now be made to the appended drawings, in which like reference numerals refer to like elements. The drawings are
15 exemplary only, and should not be construed as limiting the invention.

FIG. 1 is a schematic depiction of a web of photovoltaic roofing material, which is a type of flexible material that may be utilized in the practice of the present invention;

FIG. 2A is a cross-sectional view of the body of photovoltaic material of FIG. 1A taken along line 2-2 and illustrating a uniform thickness to the edge;

20 FIG. 2B is a cross sectional view of the body of photovoltaic material of FIG. 1A taken along line 2-2 and illustrating a tapering of the polymeric material to the edge;

FIG. 3A is a schematic depiction of a step in an embodiment of one of the mounting methods of the present invention and in which first and second webs of photovoltaic material are disposed longitudinally to form a substantially triangular shape
25 that forms an engagement point from sides of the substantially triangular shape;

FIG. 3B is a cross sectional view of a step in the mounting method of the present invention in which a clamping strip is disposed onto the engagement point;

FIG. 3C is an angled view an embodiment of a step in the mounting method of the present invention and in which a plurality of clamping strips are disposed onto the
30 engagement point;

FIG. 3D is a cross sectional view of a step in the mounting method in which a batten cap having inwardly curled ends is set onto the clamping strip and maintains contact with the sides of the substantially triangular shape;

5 FIG. 3E is an angled view of portions of the device that illustrates batten caps securing a series of solar panels.

FIG. 4 is a depiction of portions of the device being secured with clamping strips and batten caps according to the present invention;

10 FIG. 5 is a depiction of portions of a flexible photovoltaic material being secured with clamping strips and batten caps to a roof deck according to the present invention and additionally, electrical components are illustrated;

FIG. 6 is a cross sectional view of a clamping strip that may be used with the present invention;

FIG. 7A is an illustration of a transport and storage spool for use in one embodiment with the photovoltaic material of the present invention;

15 FIG. 7B shows the transport and storage spool of FIG. 7A, with an associated and removable cover in partially exploded fashion, and which reveals an interior storage compartment for holding such as assembly tools and other devices necessary for installing the photovoltaic material;

20 FIG. 8 is an illustration of a reel stand for dispensing the photovoltaic material from the transport and storage spool of FIGS. 7A and 7B and according to the present invention;

FIG. 9A is an illustration of an embodiment of a ridge-mounted spool stand for supporting a dispensing a spool during unreeling and affixing of photovoltaic material upon a roof;

25 FIG. 9B is an illustration of an embodiment of an eave-mounted spool stand for supporting a dispensing a spool during unreeling and affixing of photovoltaic material upon a roof;

30 FIG. 10A is an illustration of an embodiment of a ridge-mounted spool container stand for transporting and supporting a dispensing a spool during unreeling and affixing of photovoltaic material upon a roof;

FIG. 10B is an illustration of an embodiment of a ridge-mounted spool container stand for transporting and supporting a dispensing a spool during unreeling and affixing of photovoltaic material upon a roof wherein the container stand in mounted on the ridge having uneven slopes;

5 FIG. 11A is an illustration of a web panel having a line cut along A-A to form one web panel that may be secured on the side of a ridge;

FIG. 11B is an illustration of a web panel having a rectangular shape;

FIG. 11C is an illustration of a web panel having a line cut along C-C to form one web panel that may be secured on the side of a ridge opposite the side of FIG. 11A;

10 FIG. 11D is an illustration a ridge having the web panels of FIGS. 11A and 11C secured with the engagement point formed over the ridge;

FIG. 12A is an illustration of a potted terminal cover having a top hole for cables and a side hole for epoxy injection; and

15 FIG. 12B is an illustration of a potted terminal cover having a side hole for cables and a top hole for epoxy injection.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention discloses a system and method for securing flexible panels, such as a photovoltaic roofing material, to a surface, such as a roof. Referring to FIG. 20 3A, a cross-sectional view is illustrated of a roof deck **22** showing a first stage in the mounting of two strips **10A** and **10B** of photovoltaic roofing material onto the roof deck **22**. As is shown in this embodiment, a sheet of membrane material **24** may be disposed atop a roof deck **22**, the strips of photovoltaic material **10A** and **10B** being disposed onto the membrane material **24**. The membrane material **22** may be selected from materials 25 including but not limited to tarpaper, polymeric material and natural rubber. Referring now to FIG. 1, a schematic depiction is illustrated at of a web of photovoltaic material **10** that may be used with the present invention. The invention disclosed herein is particularly useful in securing large areas of photovoltaic webs. The present invention 30 discloses a system and method for mounting photovoltaic roofing material onto building structures such as a peaked roof. As is known in the art, such photovoltaic roofing

materials are capable of absorbing solar ambient light for conversion into a suitable electrical output and for use with other known electrical components such as junction boxes and the like.

Referring again to FIG. 1, an exemplary photovoltaic roofing material **10** is provided and which is preferably established in a thin, flexible and substantially elongated configuration, such as flattened and lengthwise extending strips. However, the shape of the photovoltaic material is not limited to any specific configuration. Further, the batten system of the present invention may be incorporated into photovoltaic roofing material having shapes other than the elongated shape illustrated in FIG. 1. The roofing material includes a photovoltaically active area **12**, preferably constructed as a flexible, thin film photovoltaic device. Photovoltaic devices generally include a body of substrate electrode material having a number of layers of thin film semiconductor material deposited thereupon as generally described in US Patent No. 6,468,829 issued to Guha et al. on October 22, 2002 and US Patent No. 5,977,476 issued to Guha et al. on November 2, 1999, which are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

In an exemplary photovoltaic strip, contact terminals **14** and **16** extend from a selected elongate extending end of the photovoltaic area **12** and establish electrical communication with the device, as illustrated in FIG. 1. The terminals may be connected to a junction box or other such connector device. The electrode material of the photovoltaic area **12** is encapsulated within a body of polymeric material **18**, which likewise exhibits a thin and generally elongated shape so that it extends a selected distance beyond the elongate extending sides of the photovoltaic area **12**, in order to ensure a good environmental seal between the body **18** and the photovoltaic area **12**. In addition, the polymeric material **18** extends a greater distance beyond the opposite extending ends of the photovoltaic area **12**, particularly the top end, and which allows for the body of roofing material **10** to be cut to accommodate various roof shapes. The polymeric material is resistant to ambient conditions and further includes a top surface transparent to photovoltaically active wavelengths.

Referring now to FIG. 2A, a cross-sectional view of the body of photovoltaic roofing material **10** of FIG. 1 is illustrated along line 2-2. As shown in further detail, the body of photovoltaic material again illustrates the photovoltaic area **12** embedded within

the body of encapsulating material **18**, which in some preferred instances is a fluoropolymer. As illustrated in FIG. 2B, the body of polymeric material **18** may be tapered toward the edges and sides for ease of bending, which is preferred as explained below. Preferably, the body of polymeric material **18** is tapered at a point beyond the photovoltaic area **12**.

Referring now to FIG. 3A, a cross-sectional view is illustrated of a roof deck **22** and showing a first stage in the mounting of two strips of photovoltaic roofing material **10A** and **10B**. The engagement point **30** of the two strips is formed from the extended body of polymeric material **18A** and **18B**. Each of the photovoltaic strips **10A** and **10B** may be similar in configuration and construction to that described at and in reference to FIGS. 1, 2A and 2B. Preferably, enough material is provided to produce an engagement point **30** that may be secured by a clamping strip **32** set onto the engagement point, as described below. The photovoltaic strips **10A** and **10B** may be cut to engage one another to form a somewhat triangular space between the membrane material and the strips, as illustrated in FIGS. 3A, 3B and 3D.

An elongated clamping strip **32** may be set to secure the position of the engagement point **30** of photovoltaic strips **10A** and **10B**. A cross sectional view of a preferred clamping strip **32** is illustrated in FIG. 6. Preferably, the clamping strip **32** is approximately equal to the longitudinal length of the engagement point. The clamping strip **32** is illustrated in cross-sectional cutaway and is understood to extend in a desired lengthwise manner, such as corresponding to the overall length of strips of photovoltaic material **10A** and **10B**. The clamping strip **32** is preferably U-shaped as illustrated in FIG. 6. However, a C-shape or other modified form may be incorporated to achieve the desired result of securing the engagement point **32** of the photovoltaic strips **10A** and **10B**. Additionally, the clamping strip **32** may be designed with a closed end, as opposed to the open end illustrated in FIG. 3B, however, the closed end embodiment requires that the clamping strip be longer than the longitudinal length of the engagement point. In an alternative embodiment, a plurality of clamping strips **32** may be incorporated along the length of the engagement point **30**, as illustrated in FIG. 3C.

Referring to FIG. 3D, a batten cap **34** may be fitted onto the clamping strip **32** in the manner illustrated. As with the clamping strip **32**, the batten cap **30** is constructed as a

lengthwise extending component and preferably exhibits material and performance characteristics similar to that of the clamping strip **32**. The batten cap **30** preferably incorporates opposite and inwardly curled ends, as illustrated. The curled ends of the batten cap **34** preferably engage the extended ends of each clamping strip **32**, as

5 illustrated in FIG. 3D. Most preferably, the space between the apex of the batten cap **34** and the tips of the inwardly curled ends of the batten cap **34** are shaped to tightly engage the shape of the clamping strip **32**, as illustrated in FIG. 3D. The respective sides of the batten cap **34** may exhibit an arcuate configuration, as illustrated in the cross-sectional cutaway of FIG. 3D. Preferably, the arcuate shape is substantially similar to the two

10 arcuate sides of the somewhat triangular shape produced by the engaging photovoltaic strips **10A** and **10B**. An affixing mechanism, such as low profile screws **36** as illustrated in FIG. 3D, may be applied to the base area where the photovoltaic strips contact the roof. Other affixing mechanisms may be used, including but not limited to nails or adhesion materials. FIG. 3E illustrates combinations batten caps and clamping strips **31A**

15 and **31B** securing the engagement points of several adjoining photovoltaic strips in an angled view of a roof deck. In this embodiment, each combination **31A** and **31B** connects four sets of photovoltaic strips, however, any number of sets may be secured with one combination of clamping strip and batten cap. In an alternative embodiment, more than one batten cap may be set over the clamping strip(s) and engagement points.

20 FIG. 4 illustrates a series of clamping strips **32** and batten caps **34** securing a plurality of succeeding photovoltaic strips **10A** and **10B** on a surface **38**, such as a roof top. It should be apparent from FIG. 4 that the present invention may be utilized with a multitude of shapes and sizes and that the applications of the present invention should not be limited to the photovoltaic device **10** of FIG.1, which is used of descriptive purposes.

25 Referring to FIGS. 11A through 11C, some examples of varying shapes are illustrated. For mid roof application, a rectangular shape **110** is appropriate as the end forms one side of the engagement point, as illustrated in FIG. 11B. However, the photovoltaic strips need to adapt to varying surfaces as a result of obstacles, such as windows, sides and doors. FIG. 11A illustrates a photovoltaic strip **112** cut along line A-

30 A to produce a photovoltaic strip **112** that may be secured to a ridge and produce one side of an engagement point. Cutting along line C-C of FIG. 11C to produce a photovoltaic

strip 114 having the necessary shape produces the other side of the engagement point. Preferably, the photovoltaic strips are cut without damaging the active area 12. Referring to FIG. 11D, the photovoltaic strips 112 and 114 of FIGS. 11A and 11C are secured on a ridge as described above with a clamping strip 118, batten cap 120 and affixing mechanisms (not shown). The ridge is the approximate area where the engagement point of the photovoltaic strips 112 and 114 is formed.

Referring again to FIGS. 11A through 11C, quick connect cables 1202A and 1202B are illustrated. At underside terminations, quick connects 1202A and 1202B exit the terminal cover through a top hole 1204 of the terminal cover 1200, as illustrated in 12A. Epoxy is injected through the side hole 1208 and the side hole cap 1206 is replaced. At top side terminations, quick connect cables 1202A and 1202B exit the terminal through the side hole 1208 of the terminal cover 1201, as illustrated in 12B. Epoxy is injected through the top side hole 1204 and the top side hole cap 1210 is replaced.

The batten cap 34 may be fabricated from any resilient material such as metals or polymers. Specifically preferred materials include high strength engineering polymers such as nylons, ABS and the like. Likewise, metal such as aluminum, iron, stainless steel or steel may be similarly employed. Similarly, the clamping strip 32 may be fabricated from any resilient material such as metals or polymers. Specifically preferred materials include high strength engineering polymers such as nylons, ABS and the like. Likewise, metal such as aluminum, iron, stainless steel or steel may be similarly employed.

Electrical components such as a junction box 42 and wire chase 44 may be incorporated, as illustrated in FIG. 5. Electrical components include components such as a junction box 42 arrayed on the first peaked side and enclosed by a ridge cap 43, as well as a wire chase 44 extending from the junction box 42 and extending in a direction along the top ridge. In this fashion, the associated electrical connections, or terminals, of the succeeding plurality of photovoltaic strips may be communicated to the wire chase 44 and junction box 42. Additional components illustrated in FIG. 4 include an additional junction box 46 located on an underside face of the second peaked side of the roof deck 49. A series of wires 48 extend from the junction box 46, through holes drilled in the peaked side of the roof deck 49, and typically exit from a bottom facing side of the

lamine material associated with the top installed photovoltaic elements. Additional wires associated with the junction box 46 extend through a wire chase and such as in order to route the generated electrical load to a suitable output location. The capability of achieving such edge termination eliminates labor and structural problems inherent with smaller area devices.

As previously described, the preferred material for use in the present invention is a photovoltaic roofing material based upon flexible, large area, thin film photovoltaic devices which are laminated between environmentally resistant polymeric sheets. This type of material readily lends itself to being shipped and handled in a roll form and, referring further to FIG. 7A, a depiction is given of a form of roll packaging which may be used in connection with such materials. An elongated roll of photovoltaic material may be rolled onto a relatively large core reel or spool having a central annular and recessed surface and annularly enlarged and opposite extending ends and which allows the reel to be rolled across a surface without harm to the photovoltaic material retained thereupon. The size and configuration of the spool prevents undue bending or kinking of the photovoltaic material as it is wound thereupon and a recessed area defined in a top surface of the spool functions to protect shipping labels, as well as to hold instruction manuals and the like.

Referring further to FIG. 7B, a variation is shown of the spool design otherwise shown in FIG. 7A and which further illustrates an associated and removable cover, and which is typically shaped in a suitable annular manner to conform to the outline of the top surface of the spool. Aligning apertures defined between the cover and top surface receive mounting fasteners (not shown) and, upon removal of the same, the cover may be detached to reveal a suitable and geometrically defined aperture defined within the interior core of the spool and which provides interior storage for junction boxes, installation hardware, operational manuals, installation manuals and the like. As depicted in FIG. 8, an overall length of photovoltaic material contained within the reel or spool may be mounted onto a stand or cradle. The spool is rotatably supported by an axle and to permit the ready deployment of photovoltaic material therefrom. Although not specifically shown, the reel of photovoltaic material may be serrated or broken at given distance increments and in order to facilitate sectioning from the spool. Along these lines,

the arrangement of the photovoltaic areas and location of the contact terminals may be taken into consideration in the design of the reel and in order to provide efficient sectioning of given lengths of photovoltaic material during installation.

5 The present invention discloses a ridge-mounted ridge roller, an embodiment of which, generally referred to as **900**, for installing photovoltaic strips onto a roof, as illustrated in FIG. 9A. The photovoltaic strips are dispensed onto a roof from a spool, such as the spool described above. The ridge roller **900** secures a spool in a stable position on the ridge **910** and allows photovoltaic material to be installed onto a roof. Additionally, the ridge roller **900** may be set on rails **904** and **905** to smoothly transfer the
10 spool along. By securing the spool on a ridge **910**, the ridge roller **900** uses gravity to unroll the photovoltaic strips at a downward angle to a desired length. Preferably, the photovoltaic strips are cut specifically for the design of a particular roof to maximize the coverage of active photovoltaic material in a position to absorb solar power. The photovoltaic strips may be rolled onto the spool in the reverse order in which the strips
15 will be unrolled onto the roof.

The ridge roller **900** may be supported by two sets of legs **901a**, **901b**, **902a** and **902b** adapted to run on rails **904** and **905**. The rails **904** and **905** are mounted onto the roof, preferably over the ridge **910** on the side opposite the area to be covered by the photovoltaic strips. A first rail **904** is secured along the ridge **910** and the second rail **905**
20 is secured approximately parallel to the first rail **904**. A wide variety of known methods may secure the rails **904** and **905** to the roof including but not limited to nails, screws, adhesives or clamps. Preferably the rails **904** and **905** are spaced a distance approximately equal to the distance between the two sets of legs **901a**, **901b**, **902a** and **902b**, because the first rail **904** provides a track for the first set of legs **901a** and **901b**
25 and second rail **905** provides a track for the second set of legs **902a** and **902b**. The first rail **904** may be shaped in an arced form, as illustrated, to hold the first set of legs **901a** and **901b** on the first rail **904**. The second rail **905** may have a flat surface, as illustrated. Preferably, each leg **901a**, **901b**, **902a** and **902b** is adapted to roll along the respective rail using wheels, bearings, or other rolling device. For illustrative purposes, wheel
30 rollers **906** are depicted in FIG. 9A. Additionally, the rolling device may be locked with a locking device to hold the ridge roller **900** in a desired position. It should be apparent

to one skilled in the art that other rolling devices and rails may be utilized without departing from the scope of the invention.

The ridge roller may include a cradle **907** to rotatably support the spool **908** of photovoltaic material. The spool **908** is set into the cradle **907** and strips of photovoltaic material may be drawn from the spool **908** in discreet lengths then cut for installation as described previously.

In an alternative embodiment, the stand or cradle **907** can be modified for supporting the spool **908** in lengthwise traversable fashion along a vertically extending eave edge **911** of a roof deck **912**, as illustrated in FIG. 9B and described in US Patent Application No. 10/ 095,391 filed on March 12, 2002, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference. Angled legs **901a** and **901b** associated with a first side of the cradle **907**, each terminate in a roller **906**; whereas the other pair angled legs **902a** and **902b** each terminate in a further roller **906**. Preferably, each leg **901a**, **901b**, **902a** and **902b** is adapted to roll along the respective rail using wheels, bearings, or other rolling device. For illustrative purposes, wheel rollers **906** are depicted in FIG. 9B. Rails **910a** and **910b** are mounted to underside rafter locations of the extending roof deck **912**, as well as to vertically distanced location of the eave edge **911** and the rails seat, respectively, the rollers **906** in such a fashion that that the eave roller **920** may move along the edge of the roof **912**. As with the ridge roller, the eave roller **920** may be shifted to a desired location along the rails **910a** and **910b**, specifically measured lengths of the flexible photovoltaic material unreel and sectioned from the spool **908** and affixed directly onto the roof **912**, and the eave roller **920** to a further installation location. It should be apparent to one skilled in the art that the roller may be set into any of a number of positions to meet the needs of a particular roof design. Further, the rails may be positioned into different angles. Additionally, the respective rollers may be set on the rails in a variety of fashions, such as the incorporation of solid panels, rather than legs. Additional structures for both the ridge roller and the eave roller may include a cutting or knife edge incorporated into the trolley assembly, to facilitate sectioning of the lengths of photovoltaic material.

An alternative design is illustrated in FIG. 10A. An embodiment of the ridge-mounted roller, generally referred to as **1001**, includes a box shaped container **1003** for

supporting the spool **1008** and wheels **1006** for providing movement along the ridge. Preferably, the wheels **1006** may be adapted to roll along either side of the ridge as illustrated. Preferably, guide rails **1005a** and **1005b** are provided to support and secure the position of the wheels **1006**, however, the ridge roller **1001** does not require the use of

5 guide rails. A spool **1008** may be rotatably secured in the container **1003** and transported. A rod (not shown) may be placed through the longitudinal center of the spool **1008** and secured in the container **1003**, so that the photovoltaic strips may be unwound from the spool **1008** without removing the spool **1008** from the container **1003**. For example, the spool **1008** may be manufactured with the appropriate lengths of

10 photovoltaic strips for a roof, secured in a box with wheels and transported to the location of the roof. This embodiment of the ridge-roller **1001** may act as both a shipping container and a ridge-roller. The axles for wheel support may be secured to the appropriate location on the container sides. Other shapes of container, such as cylindrical or oval, may incorporated, although the box shape is preferred. The side walls **1002a**

15 **and 1002b** having the wheels **1006** attached thereto of the box design may be adapted to slide with respect to the other two walls, which support the rod. The sliding walls **1002a and 1002b** may be locked into a desired position by any securing mechanism, such as a wing nut **1004**. This embodiment enables the wheels **1006** to be positioned in at different lengths to be adapted to varying roof designs. Further, the sliding walls **1002a and**

20 **1002b** enable the wheels to be positioned on a ridge that is not precisely symmetrical, as illustrated in FIG. 10B.

While the invention has been illustrated in detail in the drawings and the foregoing description, the same is to be considered as illustrative and not restrictive in character as the present invention and the concepts herein may be applied to any flexible

25 roofing material in need of securing. It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that variations and modifications of the present invention can be made without departing from the scope or spirit of the invention. For example, the shape of the clamping strip and the shape of the batten cap can be varied without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention. Likewise, other affixation members such as locking tabs, nails and adhesives

30 may be substituted for the screws illustrated herein. The materials used to construct the various elements used in the embodiments of the invention, such as the clamping strip,

batten clamp and roofing material may be varied without departing from the intended scope of the invention. Further more, by using one or more of the embodiments described above in combination or separately, it is possible to lay very large area strips of photovoltaic roofing material having terminal connections at their ends. Thus, it is
5 intended that the present invention cover all such modifications and variations of the invention, that come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.